

## EVENING BULLETIN.

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deck of the Independence. That volunteers for such a service will be abundant need not be questioned, and Dr. Caldwell, who has earned the right to command the expedition, has given the best evidence of his readiness to lead. One surgeon in our Navy, at least, has made his fame immortal by contributions to scientific and geographical knowledge; and it perhaps remains to Dr. Caldwell to place his name alongside that of the lamented Kane. We submit that the Secretary of the Navy will earn the hearty approbation of the whole country by giving him the opportunity to try. Will the Secretary of the Navy voluntarily forego so rich a title to the public gratitude and applause?

DE QUINCEY ON THE CHINESE WAR.—The "Opium Eater" has turned pamphleteer. The New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 23d inst., contains an analysis of a long-winded and elaborate pamphlet of his on the Chinese war which it received by the last steamer. The particular object of De Quincey in this performance is stated in the Courier's analysis to be to demonstrate the justice of the war. The task is not, in our opinion, a very difficult one, but it doubtless affords a fine field for the display of a keen and fertile intellect like De Quincey's, although we confess his essays on public questions heretofore have not struck us as especially happy. We have a vivid recollection of reading some years ago his disquisition on the gold question, and of thinking at the time that it deserved to be classed with Carlyle's miserable jargon a few years before about "Cuffy." It certainly was not much superior to it. The subject of his present effort, however, lies more within the sphere of his power, and is no doubt handled with greater practical force.

He maintains, according to the Courier's synopsis of his pamphlet, that the great objects of the Chinese in prosecuting the war are two, and two only; namely, a license, guaranteed by the British themselves to call them in all proclamations by scurrilous names; and the privilege of inflicting upon them, in the face of universal China, the foul indignity of a spiritual exclusion from the right of entering Canton, a right four times secured by treaty. In relation to the first of these extremely amiable objects, he dilates upon the enormous conceit and superciliousness of the Celestials, and argues that the starch ought to be taken out of them by force, as nothing else will answer the purpose. The spirit of aggression on the one side he contends is only nursed by the spirit of submission on the other. In this, under the well defined limitations of Christian morality, we heartily agree with him. The exclusion of foreigners from free access to Canton is no doubt, as he styles it, a traditional insult, and a flagrant violation of four separate treaties, the treaty of 1842, that of 1843, that of 1846, and that of 1847 all distinctly recognizing the right of foreigners to move freely in and out of Canton. In view of these repeated and solemn stipulations, he very properly holds that this exclusion from the city amounts to a notorious and systematic degradation, which works most injuriously to British interests, not only at Canton but at all the other free ports. He also enlarges on the danger, among such a people, of suffering any one article of a treaty to be habitually broken, since the delinquency becomes contagious. The affair of the Arrow, which was the immediate occasion of the late breaking out of hostilities, he regards as proceeding from nothing else than a determination on Yeh's part to humble the hated British, and, as a preliminary step, to further degrade their national honor.

Upon the whole, Mr. De Quincey considers China in a state of general disintegration and decay, without vital stamina, or the slightest principle of self-restoration. He clearly has no hopes for the Flowery Kingdom, and not many good wishes, except what are logically involved in the success of the British arms. We gather from the analysis in question no very high idea of the spirit of the pamphlet, but we can easily believe, as the analyst asserts, that it "has the marks of its strong-handed author on every page."

MATTERS AT FRANKFORT.—The editor of the Frankfort Yeoman, in his paper of last Tuesday, applied to Mr. Thomas M. Green, editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, the epithet of "slanderer." The Commonwealth of Friday contains Mr. Green's reply, which is exceedingly interesting. We give the closing portion of it, and are rather curious to see what is to follow:

We do not think ourselves obliged in our capacity as an editor or an individual to submit to such epithets—not because we feel ourselves compelled in honor to notice the remarks of a creature as the editor of the Yeoman, but simply because we are tired of the Thierites. This personal abuse of us must be discontinued, and how to stop it is the question. We have never before noticed the fellow since we became the editor of the Commonwealth, although he has frequently courted our condescension, and it is not now our purpose to engage in an editorial controversy with him. We have always avoided having anything to do with him editorially and do not now intend to begin the intercourse. It would be folly to think of checking his vulgarity by replying in the same strain, for by that course we would lower ourselves to his level; and, besides, his natural proclivities—highly cultivated—and long practice would give him a great advantage over us in this kind of a war. The weapons of the polemic, although not mortal, are such as to deprive the combat of all dignity and honor. Nor can we, under all the previous circumstances of the case, think for a moment of creating public sympathy in his favor by causing him upon the streets. Such a course could not disgrace him any further than he has already been disgraced in the eyes of this community, and would give the poor creature an excuse for using his brush against us. But if he persists in this wantonly assailing us in spite of a caution to avoid any collision with him and the various manifestations of contempt we have exhibited toward him, if he continues to use his obscene language toward one who has done all in his power to avoid him, we give him fair warning that, if no other course will be effectual in checking the flood of his billingsgate, and he persists in thus pertinaciously vilifying us, we will throw aside our scruples and disregard the censures of our friends, and treat him as he were, what every one knows he is not, a gentleman and our equal.

After the preceding was in type we received the Yeoman of Saturday. The editor of that paper hurled all sorts of opprobrious epithets at the editor of the Commonwealth. Now we shall see what we shall see.

At the same time, as a friend of peace, we must say that we can see nothing in what has passed between the Commonwealth and Yeoman to justify the shedding of blood. And we earnestly hope that no blood will be shed.

The best lunch we have seen this season was sent us from Walker's on Saturday. It consisted in part of the most delicious turtle soup and the finest strawberry juleps—the very first strawberries we believe of the season.

KNICKERBOCKER.—Messrs. Crump & Welsh have received Knickerbocker for June. It is one of the most interesting monthly periodicals in the country, and always contains some racy matter.

## RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

## PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Delme's Drug Store, on the wharf.

Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.

Office at Louisville, Durrett's Clothing Store, corner Fourth and Water streets.

The river was at a stand yesterday with 7 feet 2 inches water in the canal and 4 feet 4 inches on the falls. Frequent and heavy showers have fallen during the last two days.

The Empress for New Orleans.—We need only remind those going South that the Empress is commanded by Capt. E. T. Sturgeon. He is a guarantee that she will reach her destination safely. Passengers will find on her superb accommodations. Those who have traveled with Capt. Sturgeon need not be told that every attention is paid on his boat to the wants and comfort of all around him. The Empress arrived last evening and we were favored by her clerks with the latest dates.

The Empress, having been detained, will leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening.

For St. Louis.—The Fashion is the packet for St. Louis to-day. She is commanded by Capt. J. M. Martin, one of the most popular officers on the river. The Fashion arrived at Portland about 11 o'clock on Thursday night, making the trip in 52 hours. We thank Messrs. Smith and DeHart for copies of the manifest and memorandum.

The W. A. Eaves leaves for Evansville this evening. The Eaves will remain in the trade. The paragraph in our paper of Saturday, stating that the Eaves would leave for Green river, was a mistake. It should have been the H. Bridges.

The Jacob Strader, Capt. Summons, is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day and the J. H. Done is up for Wheeling.

The John Gault, Capt. Gwathmey, arrived from Muscatine on Saturday. We are indebted to Mr. Mullen for a copy of the manifest. The Gault has her shingle out for Nashville.

The D. A. Given arrived on Saturday. She is also up for Nashville.

The Antelope has postponed her departure till to-morrow.

We neglected to mention in Saturday's paper that the steamer J. P. Tweed, which sunk some weeks ago at Portland, had been raised, and had left for Madison, where she is to be repaired.

The fine steamer Wm. Baird, Capt. Briscoe, will leave in a few days. She will come out beautified in many respects, having been undergoing repairs, extending her cabin, &c. Her destination is Memphis and way landings.

We are indebted to Mr. Stewart, of the Wm. Dickson, for a copy of the manifest.

We are indebted to Capt. Herron, of the J. H. Done, and Dr. Dunning, the accomplished chief clerk of the Jacob Strader, for Cincinnati papers of yesterday.

Freights are not only scarce here, but at every point on the Western rivers. The Cincinnati Gazette says: Capt. Williamson received information direct from New Orleans to the effect that not one hundred tons was in that city for the Ohio river, rates ruinously low, and the passenger travel at a very low ebb. The Vicksburg packets were lying up, and the Ohio boats not receiving enough to pay expenses. The Gibson and Tecumseh have been loading exceedingly slowly, only receiving a few tons per day. The R. H. Winslow, Mars, and Buckeye are all deserted, while the Landis is going to risk another trip, hoping to get a paying trip back. To Memphis there is not a pound of freight offering. To St. Louis there is an exceeding scarcity.

The MacKay, Messenger, Gulnare, Kate French, and J. C. Fremont are loading for that port, the first three very slowly, indeed at the rate of one hundred tons divided between them, and no prospect of any improvement for the better. For Nashville there is not fifty tons in the city, with the Quaker City and Seventy-Six in port for that point, and the Swallow to arrive this morning. For Pittsburgh there were, yesterday, the St. Louis, Moderator, and Delegate, and not over one hundred and fifty tons received on them, while each boat's passenger list up to that port is very light.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.—The town was in funds yesterday. On the arrival of the steamer Empress, from New Orleans, there was in charge of the Adams Express Company the sum of \$1,000,000—that is one million dollars in silver. This amount is being transmitted to the mint at Philadelphia, under the care of Mr. Patterson, the agent of the Adams Company, who has frequently been entrusted with similar amounts of specie, and who has always honorably discharged his trust.

The same steamer brought \$30,000 in gold to the Northern Bank and the Bank of Kentucky.

We cannot upon such a golden hypothesis predicate any ease in the money market; although we certainly ought to have that privilege.

STEAMBOAT LINE TO SUPERIOR CITY.—Two splendid low-pressure steamers, the North Star and the Illinois, are now plying alternately between Detroit, Saut Ste. Marie, Marquette, Copper Harbor, Eagle Harbor, Eagle River, Ontonagon, La Pointe, Bay Field, and Superior City. One of these boats leaves Cleveland every four or five days. Mr. H. H. Buchanan, of this city, Railroad Agent, will give any information desired in regard to this route or the steamers.

The editor of the South, in attempting to describe the imbecility of an adversary, who happens to be a great admirer of Howell Cobb, says:

The genuity of the Athenian editor's genius is in the inverse ratio to the ardor of his admiration for Howell Cobb.

According to this, the Athenian editor's genius must be just about the richest in the land.

We have had much personal liking for the editor of the Somerset Democrat, and we really think he ought to have some for us. We feel constrained to say to him, that, if he cannot reply to playful paragraphs without resorting to offensive personalities, we have no further occasion for his paper at our office.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that Mr. Wise "is equally great on small and on great questions, and treats them all pretty much to the same style." This seems to be only a subtle way of saying that Wise is as small on great questions as he is great on small ones.

STOCK FAIR IN CLARKE.—The citizens of Clarke county held a meeting at Winchester on Monday last, and resolved to hold a Fair for the exhibition of stock next fall. Committees were appointed in every precinct in the county to make all necessary arrangements for carrying the resolution into effect.

## THE MAILS.—There is a screw loose somewhere

along the Northern railroads. Passengers come through, but the mails do not. Can the Chicago postmaster or the mail agents on that route inform us how it happened that yesterday morning we received papers from that city of the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th ult., when there are two daily trains between this city and Chicago? Can the Indianapolis postmaster or the local agent there inform us why the Cincinnati mail sometimes lies over there? Some of these officials doubtless consider it immaterial when the newspaper bags are forwarded. We have been compelled to submit to these neglects under the former Administration, but we are very much mistaken in the present head of the Postoffice Department if he will permit these repeated neglects to go unnoticed by him. Mr. Brown is fully aware of the importance of keeping up the mail connections regularly to Louisville. Not only the greatest portion of mail matter for our own State, but also Tennessee passes through the Louisville postoffice.

We must do the present Postmaster General the justice to say, that, since he has assumed the office, he has brought about great reforms; but much remains yet to be done. When the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company arrange their new running schedule, we may allude again to this subject.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A young man of steady habits and numerous correspondents, by the name of David D. Blakeman, 23 years of age, who taught school at Pleasant Grove, near Springfield, Ky., in the winter of 1855-'56, was seen in Danville on the 1st of April, 1856, since which time his friends can get no trace of him. He is well proportioned, 6 feet high, light hair, high forehead, blue eyes, and prominent nose. If any one can give the least information concerning him, it will comfort an afflicted mother and friends.

Stage and hotel proprietors will please examine their old way-bills, to ascertain what direction he went. Direct to Mary Blakeman, Union City, Branch county, Michigan.

Other papers please copy.

NASHVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY BURNED OUT.—Loss \$100,000.—The extensive iron manufacturing establishment owned by a stock company in Nashville, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. After many years of laborious effort to establish itself, it had just begun to pay, and had at least \$40,000 worth of work on hand, and one hundred and twenty mechanics constantly employed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It is estimated that the loss to the company will not fall short of \$100,000. The company was insured to the amount of \$32,500, as follows: Tennessee Marine, \$10,000; Etna, Hartford, \$5,000; Farmers' and Mechanics', Philadelphia, \$5,000; Quaker City and Girard Marine, Philadelphia, each \$5,000, and Provincial, Toronto, C. W., \$2,500.

FIRE AT CASEVILLE, KY.—The large two-story frame building of Mr. J. M. Lamb, of Caseville, was consumed by fire on the morning of the 23d, about 2 o'clock. The warehouse of Messrs. Buckham & Ackers, near by, and the stable of Col. Geo. Simpson, took fire several times, but by the most untiring efforts of the citizens were saved. Mr. Lamb and family narrowly escaped with their lives; not being able to save even their clothing. Loss \$3,000; no insurance.

DREADFUL MURDER IN TAYLOR COUNTY.—We have intelligence of a dreadful murder in Taylor county, which was committed on Tuesday night last. The victim was a respectable farmer named Henry Simpson, residing about eleven miles north from Greensburg. He had in his possession about \$2,000. That day one of his neighbors, Mr. Roberts, a very elderly man, having \$1,000, gave it in possession of Simpson, who was murdered and robbed. At the time his family were all absent.

Mr. J. C. Joliffe, a noted abolition lawyer of Cincinnati, visited Covington on Saturday, when he was attacked in the street by Mr. Gaines, the owner of the slaves which were arrested at Cincinnati last summer. Joliffe took an active part in this, as he does in every other fugitive slave case that comes up in Cincinnati. Gaines struck Joliffe with a horse-whip, when the latter beat a retreat toward the river.

A SKETCH OF FANCY.—Everything useful, ornamental, and elastic always commands attention, and we cannot neglect the elastic goods of every description for sale by our friend A. McBride, on Third street, near Walker's. He is agent for several manufacturers, and disposes of his goods at cheap rates and upon the most accommodating terms.

We find the following homely yet felicitous illustration of the plagues of idleness going the rounds of the press:

The dog in the kennel barks at his flea, but the dog that is hunting does not feel them.

Mr. Soule recently announced that he has a few last words to say upon the subject of Nicaragua. There are perhaps few men whose "last words" good citizens would like better to hear.

OREGON AND SLAVERY.—Although there are no slaves in the Territory of Oregon and but few blacks of any sort, it seems the people there are seriously discussing the question of organizing a State Government which shall recognize and authorize slavery. The Oregon Statesman, a leading and influential journal of the Territory, conducted by a New England man, has the following:

With the constitution will undoubtedly be submitted to the people separate provisions, making it both a slave and free State, and whichever receives a majority of the votes of the electors will thereby become a part of the fundamental law. Which of these propositions will be successful we cannot and care not to predict. The number of voters in favor of introducing slavery into Oregon is at least one hundred percent, greater than it was one year or eighteen months ago; we believe it is three hundred percent greater.

We do not believe there are five hundred voters in Oregon who, in exercising their suffrages upon this question, will be influenced by considerations of the morality or immorality, abstract justice or injustice, &c., &c., of enslaving the negro race. The only real questions here are, is the introduction of slavery into Oregon practicable; and will it prove profitable? Those who favor it maintain that it is, and will; and those who oppose, that it is not, and will not. "Will it pay?" is the question asked, and the opinion of the voters as to whether or not it will pay will determine it. Did our climate, productions, and markets unquestionably favor slave labor, Oregon would unquestionably knock for admission into the Union as a slave State. Whether they do or do not to a sufficient extent to warrant the introduction of slavery—whether or not it will be a paying institution for Oregon, is the consideration, and the only one, upon which the result will depend. Believing that it will prove profitable and profitable, not a few Northern men favor the introduction here, and are advocating a slave State, while some Southern men are of the opposite opinion, and favor a free State.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.—On Saturday, under a writ of habeas corpus, nine of the persons indicted by the Grand Jury as participants in the riot of Thursday, May 14th, were brought before Hon. Caleb Logan, Judge of the Chancery Court. Mr. E. S. Craig appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Riley, Muir, Rousseau, and Wolfe for the defense.

Testimony was introduced, of which the following is a carefully condensed synopsis:

Gen. Filcher and M. C. W. Field delivered their testimony which implicated no one. James Kirkpatrick—I saw Joyce, Randolph, Jones, and Prince, early in the evening before the fence was broken down; Prince came to me and talked of murder and violence; he thought justice had not been done; Randolph and Joyce came over the jail fence, but policemen put them out; Jones and Randolph said they would have the negroes, but did not want to hurt any body; Prince, however, was brought into the yard and placed before the door, Mr. Thomas and I consulted and agreed to cease a defense; Mr. Joyce, and was present when the cannon was fired; I said: "They'll surrender the prisoners," then Morris said: "You shall blow them to hell before you give Bill [the cannon] a chance to surrender the prisoners," then Bibb came on crying out "fire the cannon," I spoke to him and he wanted me to go off and talk to him; I thought it was no time for that, and the party dispersed; Nick Benmar was very officious, and said to me: "Old fellow, you must give them up;" I did not see Jones, Joyce, or Prince; did not see Randolph; Bibb spoke of firing after Joyce had spoken; Elston spoke to me, a lighted cigar and he fired the gun; he said the cannon was no body but a d—d watchman in the jail office; Benmar said: "Give them up, old fellow, or you will have to do it;" did not see Prince use any violence.

Dr. E. D. Weatherford—Came down to the meeting of the council; heard a report of pistols, and went to the jail yard; saw Morris sitting astride a cannon and Kirkpatrick at the muzzle; Morris said should not fire as long as they could remain. I went into the jail; Mr. Thomas said that one negro was gone (meaning one that had cut his throat); I ran towards the door of that evening and he appeared to be keeping the people off; did not hear him say anything about hanging them.

Morris—Am a policeman; saw Joyce, Prince, J. A. Weatherford, and Malone in the jail yard before the cannon was fired.

C. W. Tiller—Was one of the police that guarded the jail on the occasion in question.



# EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1857.

Sixty thousand dollars of the new cent, comprising six million pieces, were paid out at the Philadelphia mint on Monday and Tuesday, and orders are still coming in from all quarters of the Union, even from the South and Southwest, where the old cent never obtained circulation—the lowest prices being graduated to the smallest silver coin. From present indications, the old cent will be hurried out of use. The Philadelphia Ledger says there are at present nine presses engaged in making the impressions upon this new coin; five mills are also in constant operation, forming the rim on the coin previous to receiving the impression. These last named machines are capable of making rims upon three various kinds of coin at the same time; at present, however, they are engaged upon the new cent exclusively. About one hundred persons in all are constantly engaged in the operation of the mint, and at the present time the whole force are employed on the "cent." Each of the presses throws off eighty-six finished coins per minute. At this rate, working from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., the nine presses throw off each day the sum of \$2,746 40 in cents; that is, providing the presses are kept going regularly.

**SPIRITUALISM.**—There is a convention of Spiritualists in session in New York, composed of strong-minded women and weak-minded men. One of the latter has discovered perpetual motion, or a machine which will in some mysterious way catch the motive power from some of the natural elements which surround us, and run without any expense for material to keep the power up. Another has a spiritual house which he constructs according to spiritual architecture, the human body being the model for this queer habitation—the ground floor being used for the same purposes that ordinary dwellings are—the preparation of food; but the attic being set apart entirely for intellectual studies. This idea must have come from the spirit of some one of the luckless authors of the last century, who invariably followed their occupations in garrets, for the benefit of pure atmosphere, undisturbed seclusion, and cheap rent. The character of the convention may be divined by the nature of the propositions presented for its consideration.

It is thought, says the Washington Star, that ex-Governor Jo. Wright, of Indiana, will be sent to Berlin, and the Hon. C. Murphy (ex-Member of Congress), of Brooklyn, N. Y., will go to the Hague, in place of Mr. Belmont.

The post-office at Rogersville, Madison county, in this State, has been discontinued.

Mr. Joseph Hackett, of this city, has been granted a patent for improvement in cooking stoves.

## LATER BY THE AFRICA.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived at Southampton on the 15th instant, having made the passage in less than ten days. She had on board 201 passengers. The V. encountered very foggy weather from New York to the S. E. edge of the banks of Newfoundland, and strong gales from N. W. to N. E., with high seas thence to the 11th degree of longitude. She passed an iceberg in lat. 43 deg. 45 min., long. 43.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara, in the service of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, arrived at Gravesend 1st inst. She was the object of universal attraction.

Lord Palmerston has recently made a speech in the House of Commons, in the course of which he said:

The House is aware that some months ago there occurred a very deplorable scene of violence and outrage at the Isthmus of Panama, that a quarrel began, nobody will know how—some people say that it was a simple dispute between a passenger and a native about a watermelon; but at all events it acted like a spark thrown upon a smouldering fire, which burst out into a flame; and the reciprocal dislike which had long been growing up led to acts of great violence and scenes of bloodshed which everybody must deeply deplore.

The United States Government applied for redress for the past and security for the future, but I am sorry to say that the Government of New Grenada, which is not particularly celebrated for accurate recollections of duties or performance of obligations, refused compliance with those demands. Thence arose the negotiations and communications between the United States and New Grenada Governments, which have not yet led to any satisfactory termination. It is quite clear, I think, that that which is true in regard to private property is also true in regard to a government—that it has its duties as well as rights; and the Government of New Grenada is bound to provide for security of persons and property passing along the railroad through its dominions. The excuse which it gave for refusing compensation to those who suffered by these excesses was, I think, to a certain degree, its own condemnation, because it alleged that the high-handed proceedings of the passengers for a long time before had created great exasperation, and it therefore was not wonderful that a slight cause should produce very considerable results.

**Suicide of a General and a Commodore.**—As a truly tragic episode of the Persian war, we have to mention the death, each by his own hand, of General Forster Stalker, commander of the forces, and Commodore Etheridge, of the navy. The verdict on Gen. Stalker's body was, that he came to his death from a pistol shot inflicted by his own hand in a fit of temporary insanity. There was no paper left to indicate this, and he was merely heard to complain that the 3rd cavalry was not given him; and was also uneasy about the responsibility of sheltering the European troops during the approaching hot weather. The verdict on Com. Etheridge was, that he destroyed himself with his own hand while suffering under mental aberration, brought about by long continued anxiety connected with the duties of his command.

**The Grand Duke Constantine at Paris.**—The Times correspondent says: "If one is to credit, not all, but even half of what he hears from people who seem to have reason for what they say, the count is by this time a little disenchanted of his grand ducal vision, and no very bitter tears would be shed on either side if the parting hour was to-morrow. Many little circumstances indicate, it is said, that whatever favorable opinion his royal highness has, in common with every impartial man, of the intellectual powers of the Emperor of the French, he has no firm faith in the durability of the imperial regime. His imperial highness is thought to be rather abrupt and haughty to those with whom he comes in contact; and a manner which may be suited to St. Petersburg, where, at the will of the sovereign, the highest dignitary may be reduced to the lowest rank, is out of place in a civilized and polite nation. An anecdote is now running the round of certain circles, which, though I do not guarantee its truth, still rests on fair authority. A person, having waited on the Grand Duke in his apartment on some business of the day, was received rather abruptly and addressed familiarly with—'Parlez vous, Monsieur, ette-et finissons.'"

**The Russians in China.**—The *Monteur de la Flotte* says that the Russians are founding a great maritime establishment in the River Amoor, which they call Port Imperial. Two powerful batteries are being erected at this spot. The naval establishment of Port Imperial is to comprise factories, dry-docks, storehouses, powerful means of defence, and all the requisites for sheltering a large fleet.

**Personal.**—It is stated that Barnum, Gen. Tom Thumb, and "Little Cordelia Howard," have all met with signal failures in England, which is mostly owing, doubtless, to the sickness of Mr. Barnum.

The House Tunnel bill failed to pass the Massachusetts Senate over the Governor's veto, not receiving the requisite two-thirds vote. The vote was 21 yeas, 12 nays, and 7 absent or not voting. The reasons assigned by Governor Gardner for his veto are his apparent disbelief in the practicability of the operation; the judgment he forms of public opinion, as to its impracticability, in consequence of the slight amount of stock taken up in Boston and upon the line of the road; the unequal relative position of the corporation and the State in regard to the conditions formerly imposed by the Legislature; the certainty that a work of this magnitude must become, if pursued, an absolute public charge; and the present condition of the treasury, requiring retrenchment and reform, in conformity with the public demand, rather than the assumption of new and serious liabilities on the part of the State.

Michalet, in a treatise on "birds," tells the following story:

A lady, one of our relatives, who lived in Louisiana, was suckling an infant. Every night her sleep was troubled by a strange sensation of a cold and gliding object which had been draining the milk from her bosom. On one occasion the same impression occurred, but she was awake. She sprang from her bed; she called out; they brought a light, searched, and turned down the bed-clothes. They found the frightful nursing, a serpent of large size and of a dangerous species.

**THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.**—The discussions which are taking place among the Manchester manufacturers as to the feasibility of opening new supplies of cotton are of considerable interest in the United States in two points of view. If cotton of the best quality should ever be produced cheaply and in great abundance in British India, a fatal blow would be struck at slavery in the United States. The other aspect in which the subject is important results from the large indebtedness of our country abroad. Our large annual importations of goods, our enormous consumption of foreign iron, the immense amount of foreign capital we have used in the construction of our railroads, render it necessary that we should be large producers of some commodity or commodities we can export and for which we can always count on a steady demand. Cotton is precisely such a commodity, and the annual balance of trade would be fearfully against us if a competition in cotton growing should spring up in some quarter of the globe powerful enough to drive us from the market. The value of the cotton we now annually export is something like a hundred and thirty millions of dollars. We could not export this amount of any other agricultural product, even if we had it to spare, for there is no market that requires so large a supply. If we were to cease to be exporters of cotton, it is difficult to see how the country could pay its debts.

In alluding to the supply of cotton we do not write the parties. We only aim to state facts. An association is about to be formed among the Manchester manufacturers to be called "The Cotton Supply Association," having for its object the promotion of the growth of cotton in the dependencies of Great Britain, particularly in India. At one of the Manchester meetings, the opinion was expressed that the English manufacturers pay £10,000,000 per annum more for the cotton they use than would be paid if cotton were produced, as it might be, in the British colonies. But, notwithstanding the attention which is given to the production of cotton elsewhere, we do not expect to see the markets of the world supplied from any other source than the United States. No great success has, as yet, attended the experiments in cotton culture of the British in India, or of the French in Algeria. The French attempts are likely to prove a failure. We have no doubt the English will get large supplies of inferior cotton from the East. But this will not prevent the extension of the market of the United States.

The cotton crop will continue to be the great staple of our exports, and the slave population of the country is likely to be pretty much absorbed in its cultivation. We infer this from the fact, shown by our treasury reports on commerce and navigation, that our exports of cotton are largely increasing, both in quantity and value. This will appear from the following statement respecting the export of the last two years:

Exports of cotton from the United States to all countries in 1856.....	4,381,431,701 pounds.
Exports of cotton from the United States to all countries in 1855.....	4,008,424,001 "
Excess in 1856 over 1855.....	373,007,700 "
Total value of cotton exported from the United States to all nations in 1856.....	\$138,932,351
Total value of cotton exported from the United States to all nations in 1855.....	88,143,544
Excess in 1856 over 1855.....	\$50,788,807
Average cost per pound of cotton exported from the United States to all nations in 1856.....	9.49 cents.
Average cost per pound of cotton exported from the United States to all nations in 1855.....	8.64 "
Excess in price per pound in 1856 over 1855.....	.75 "

## Buffalo Commercial.

**IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.**—The report made to Congress by the Statistical Bureau of the State Department, showing the number of passengers arrived in the United States during the year ended December 31st, 1856, has been printed, and fills about forty closely printed pages. The statistics are arranged with the clearness and accuracy which have characterized all the statistical reports issued under Mr. Flagg's superintendence. The statements, compiled from returns made by collectors of the customs, set forth the number, sex, age, occupation of passengers arrived in the United States during the year ended December 31st, 1856, with the country in which they were born, the country in which they mean to reside, and the number that have died on the voyage. Appended we find the following:

Years.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Sept. 30, 1840 to Sept. 30, 1844.....	45,897	35,397	.....	81,294
Do 1844 to do 1845.....	69,179	40,211	.....	109,390
Do 1845 to do 1846.....	106,975	66,778	.....	173,753
Do 1846 to do 1847.....	139,167	95,325	.....	234,492
Do 1847 to do 1848.....	138,128	92,831	.....	230,959
Do 1848 to do 1849.....	179,356	119,916	.....	299,272
Do 1849 to do 1850.....	206,904	113,292	.....	320,196
Do 1850 to Dec. 31, 1850.....	185,252	107,107	.....	292,359
Dec. 31, 1850 to do 1851.....	245,010	140,741	.....	385,751
Do 1851 to do 1852.....	235,751	140,741	.....	376,492
Do 1852 to do 1853.....	243,783	144,178	.....	387,961
Do 1853 to do 1854.....	248,887	149,464	.....	398,351
Do 1854 to do 1855.....	245,141	150,293	.....	395,434
Do 1855 to do 1856.....	238,308	149,138	.....	387,446
Total.....	2,190,645	1,447,725	.....	3,638,370

Of the 224,496 persons who arrived in 1856 there landed in Maine, 1,391; in New Hampshire, 27; in Massachusetts, 19,225; in Rhode Island, 93; in New York, 162,109; in Pennsylvania, 8,450; in Maryland, 6,128; in Virginia, 15; in South Carolina, 733; in Florida, 203; in Alabama, 130; in Louisiana, 18,758; in Texas, 1,576; and in California, 5,658; of the whole number, 24,060 were born in the United States; 25,904 in England; 54,349 in Ireland; 3,297 in Scotland; 1,126 in Wales; 14,331 reported themselves as British subjects, but did not specify in which of the three kingdoms they were born; 63,807 were born in Germany; 7,246 in France; 7,221 in Prussia; 4,733 in China; 6,493 in British America; 1,780 in Switzerland; 1,395 in Holland; 1,156 in Norway and Sweden; 1,397 in the West Indies; 1,389 in Belgium, and the remainder in various other countries. 200,002 declared their intention to reside in the United States. 100 died on the voyage. The age and sex are stated as follows:

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under five years of age.....	8,292	8,006	16,298
Between five years of age and 10.....	7,825	8,832	16,657
Between 10 years of age and 15.....	5,498	5,498	10,996
Between 15 years of age and 20.....	16,364	16,554	32,918
Between 20 years of age and 25.....	24,324	16,201	40,525
Between 25 years of age and 30.....	22,380	10,259	32,639
Between 30 years of age and 35.....	13,816	5,315	19,131
Between 35 years of age and 40.....	9,994	4,547	14,541
Between 40 years of age and 45.....	12,300	7,705	20,005
Between 45 years of age and 50.....	11,782	8,091	19,873
Age not stated.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	158,308	99,182	257,490

\*Of this number, 4,160 males and 3,655 females were under 21 years of age, and 6,888 males and 4,067 females were above 21 years of age.

**OUR FIREMEN ABROAD.**—We have already chronicled the arrival and reception of the Mechanic Fire Company, of this city, in Baltimore. On Wednesday a parade of the Baltimore United Fire Department in honor of the Mechanic came off. Our Baltimore exchanges give the following account of it:

The day was warm and auspicious over head, but a strong wind prevailing blew great clouds of dust through the streets, and at times enveloped the whole line. At about three o'clock the procession began to move, and the following is the order in which the various companies appeared in the line: Chief Marshal R. A. McAllister, with aids, on horseback; deputation of the Deptford company; Mechanic engine company; Liberty engine company; Independent engine company; Columbian engine company; Franklin engine company; Washington hose; Watchman engine company; Lafayette engine company; Western hose; the members of the Deptford, drawing the apparatus of the Mechanic, No. 1, of Louisville; New Albany Cornet Band; member of Mechanic, No. 1. The most of the companies were preceded by the various brass bands of the city. Flags were scattered and fluttered along the entire length of the line. That borne by the Mechanic Co. was of satin and most beautiful workmanship. Upon the top of their engine was carried "that same old coon," amid a profusion of wreaths, and he seemed to enjoy the sport very sedately.

It was certainly one of the most beautiful demonstrations in honor of visiting firemen that has taken place in Baltimore for a long time, and reflected much credit upon all concerned. As the long line moved over the route, many demonstrations of enthusiasm attested the pleasure with which the firemen of the South were greeted and welcomed to the Monumental City. Cannon were fired from the steeples of the Columbian and Deptford engines, a fine display of flags was also suspended in front, the bells of the companies merrily rung, whilst the ladies, especially in the eastern section of the city, showered bouquets upon the ranks as they proudly passed along.

At the intersection of South and Baltimore streets the Monumental Hose Company had stationed their reels and gave a salute of bells as the pageant passed. At the corner of Paca and Stationer Streets the Howard Engine Company had stationed their apparatus, and similarly saluted, as also did the New Market, at the corner of Eutaw and Saratoga streets. Along the entire line multitudes were gathered to witness the passage of the cortege, and many ladies in carriages followed in the rear. At six o'clock the procession reached Light street, and the companies were dismissed.

This evening the visiting company attend a ball, given in their honor at the New Assembly Rooms.

On Thursday, the American says:

The visiting firemen were taken in charge and shown around the city until four o'clock in the evening, when they were taken to the engine house of Columbian, No. 9, and partook of a bountiful collation gotten up by that company. After enjoying themselves until about half-past five o'clock, they started to their hotel, but were halted on reaching the street in order to receive a most beautiful wreath, presented to the visitors by Mrs. Henry Martin. The present was passed through the hands of Mr. John C. Wilcox, and received by Robert F. Baird, Esq. Both addresses were neat and pertinent. The strangers then returned to the "Fountain," under the escort of the members of the Deptford and other companies.

At nine o'clock they marched to the Deptford engine house, where a banquet worthy of the name had been prepared for them. This affair was got up in most superb style, nothing being spared which could add to its splendor or to its good cheer. The officers of many of our fire companies were present, together with several members of the City Council, and a number of invited guests.

At about 10 o'clock the entire company sat down to the loaded tables. The first table was under the charge of Col. McAllister, supported by Mr. Jacob Green of the Independent. The second was presided over by Capt. Thomas H. Moore of the Patapsco, assisted by Mr. Thos. A. Cooper of the Howard. Wm. M. Starr of the United States had charge of the third, supported by Mr. Thomas Creamer of the Vigilant.

After the first regular toast was given, a magnificent silver speaking trumpet was presented to the Louisville Company by their hosts of the Deptford. The trumpet was presented by Col. John H. Ing and received by Robert F. Baird, of the Mechanic. The speeches were very appropriate and most enthusiastically received throughout. The trumpet itself is a splendid piece of work, from the manufactory of Mr. Charles T. Holloway, and no description that could be given would properly describe it. It bears the inscription, "Presented to the Mechanic Fire Company No. 1, of Louisville, Ky., on their visit to Baltimore, Md., May 28th, 1857, by the Deptford Fire Company No. 4." There is also a fine view of the Battle Monument chased on it.

The following were the regular toasts:

1. Our guests the Louisville Firemen; the public give their only aim; they justly merit a cordial welcome.
2. Music—"The Hunters of Kentucky."
3. The Union of the States—sink or swim, survive or perish, live or die—we are for the Union, now and forever.
4. Music—"The Star Spangled Banner."
5. Louisville and Baltimore—of kindred blood and feeling; its citizens like lovers have "souls with but a single thought, hearts that beat as one."
6. Music—"Home, Sweet Home."
7. The ladies of Louisville—"Thou' lost to sigh, to memory dear."
8. Music—"The girls we left behind us."
9. Kentucky—its rapid growth to greatness and power shows truly Westward the course of empire takes its way.
10. Music—"Yankee Doodle."

The whole affair was under the direction of R. A. McAllister, Joseph Watson, Thomas E. James, Geo. W. Buck, Nicholas Lynch, and Joshua Sapp, Committee of Arrangements, and the banquet itself was gotten up by Edmund Sythe, who superintended its arrangement.

The Louisville Company leaves this morning for Washington, where they will be the guests of the Columbia Hose Company, and remain till Saturday.

**CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!**  
FRENCH PORCELAIN, GLASS, AND STONE WARE.—We take the liberty to inform our friends and customers that the stock of the above goods is the largest, newest, and best-assorted in the city. Through our arrangements lately made with some of the best producers of Europe, we can offer goods as low if not lower than any other house in this city or in the East. Our stock will be daily increasing with new patterns and styles of French and Iron-Stone China as soon as they come out from the manufactory. Persons in need of China, Glass, and Stone Ware, Silver-plated and Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Wares, Lamps, Grindstones, Fancy Ornamental Goods, &c., will please give us a call, and we promise to fill their orders to their satisfaction.

A. JAEGER & CO.,  
No. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

**Water-Coolers, Tin Toilet Sets, and Oval Waiters.**  
Just arrived from Birmingham, England, an entirely new stock of the above-mentioned articles, and for sale very low by  
A. JAEGER & CO.,  
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

**Saddlery Warehouse**  
OF  
**C. PROAL,**  
61 Third street.

A large assortment of TRAVELING TRUNKS (Gole-leather and wood-box) of every description, and a new stock of ladies' dress trunks and bonnet boxes, valises, carpet bags, &c.  
jan30 b6m

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY**  
AT 10 PER CENT LESS THAN COST!

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public of Louisville that he has re-opened his store on Fourth street, and offers his entire stock of fine watches, jewelry, and silver watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, at ten per cent under cost for cash.

The above goods are all in perfect order. Persons desiring to purchase fine watches, jewelry, &c., have now an opportunity of purchasing at less than Eastern cost.  
J. R. ESTERLE,  
No. 37 Fourth st.

N. B. Watches and jewelry repaired as usual, and warranted.  
(m30 j&b1m) J. R. E.

**WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION**—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the using "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.  
For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Son, gents, Louisville, Ky. apr 21 j&b6d&wjeowly

**Wanted.**  
A GOOD Washer and Ironer. Inquire at this office.  
m29

**PICTURES.**  
477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.  
**HARRIS'S GALLERY.**  
feb 12 daily may 28 bly

**PARISIAN MILLINERY.**  
MRS. A. JONES,  
106 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.  
Would respectfully invite a particular examination by the ladies of Louisville and vicinity of her Spring and Summer selections of  
**Parisian Millinery Goods,**  
also to her regular Spring issue of  
**LADIES' DRESS HATS,**  
modified and corrected from the prevailing styles of the principal capitals, which she feels assured cannot be excelled for beauty of material and elegance of design, having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavors to secure a selection which will gratify the most refined taste. All orders faithfully and promptly filled and on reasonable terms. All j&b6d&wjeowly MRS. A. JONES

**COAL! COAL! COAL!**  
THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the  
**CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS,**  
where he is prepared to fill all orders for Potomac and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.  
His Office also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, on Market, between Jackson and Main, and on Fulton between Preston and Jackson, on Fulton.  
mar 3 j&b6m J. S. ROBB.

**Dr. King's Dispensary.**

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.  
**SEXUAL WEAKNESS.**—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of incontinence and excessive indulgence of the passions, which render the constitution feeble, and render the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.  
Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.  
The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. All j&b6d&wjeowly  
Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening.

**UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS**  
IN  
**NEW CARPETS**

Just received from Auction in New York,  
**Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain Carpets,**

AT  
**C. DUVALL & CO.'S, 537 Main st.**

WE have just received a lot of the above class Carpets, purchased at a premature auction sale in New York, which we now offer at greatly reduced prices from that usually demanded for such carpets. We invite the public generally to examine the stock, as we are determined to make good what we say.  
C. DUVALL & CO.,  
Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

**INDIA RUBBER GOODS.**—Garden-Hose, Foot-Balls, Bat-Balls, Combs, Hair-Pins, Oil-Cans, Cups, Castors, Brushes, Springs, Cork-Screws, &c., and other improved Gum Hardware too tedious to mention for sale by  
J. J&b6d  
C. DUVALL & CO.,  
Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

**METALLIC TAPE-LINES.** marked in 1-10ths and 1-12ths, and improved Measures of every description, for sale by  
J. J&b6d  
A. McBRIDE, 69 Third st.

**PINKING-IRONS, NEEDLES, PINS, SHEARS, SCIS-SORS, Bodkins, Patent Button-Hole Cutters, &c.,** for sale by  
J. J&b6d  
A. McBRIDE, 69 Third st.

**WINDOW-GLASS,** from 8x10 to 12x24, of the best quality, for sale by  
J. J&b6d  
A. McBRIDE, 69 Third st.

**New Books at A. Davidson's.**

**EXPOSITION OF THE FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS.** by Charles H. Follen, 92 cents. For sale by  
J. J&b6d  
A. DAVIDSON, 37 Third street, near Market.

**Knickerbocker for June.**

**KNICKERBOCKER** for June just received and for sale by  
J. J&b6d  
CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth st., near Market.

**THE PRETTIEST AND FINEST SPRING STYLE DRESS HATS.** PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,  
m30 j&b 455 Main st.

**SUMMER HATS.**—Gents' Boys', and Youths' Straw Hats, different styles, qualities, and colors, just received by express and for sale very low at  
J. J&b6d  
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S,  
455 Main st.

**NUNN & CLARK'S**  
**CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES**

**TRIPP & CRAGG.**

WE have just received another invoice of these first-class grand Pianos, consisting of  
7 octave, truss legs and carved moldings;  
7 do, double round corners;  
7 do, single do do;  
6 do, double do do;  
6 do, single do do;  
We are the Sole Agents in Louisville for the unrivaled manufacture of Nunn & Clark, of New York, Chickering & Sons, of Boston, Mass., and Peters, Cragg, & Co., of Louisville. These instruments are fully warranted in every respect and sold by us at manufacturers' prices.

TRIPP & CRAGG,  
No. 109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Sheet Music.  
(Courier and Democrat copy, also all other papers with our advertisements, and send us one paper.)

**FANS! RIBBONS! MOURNING MANTLES! DRESS SILKS, at cost! CRAPE BEREGES! WHITE GOODS! FINEST ROBEES! EMBROIDERIES! PARASOLS! LACE MANTLES! BEREGES! ORGANISIES! and LACE!**

**MARTIN & PENTON,** 96 Fourth street, are now in receipt of a fresh importation of the above goods, purchased within the past week, direct from the East, to which they call special attention.

**Gloves and Hosiery:**  
Domestics of every kind;  
Mourning Goods;  
Lace and Lace Trimmings;  
Irish Linens (cheap);  
Lace and Gaiter Veils;  
Hoop and Patent Skirts;  
Benevolent Belts; Ribbons, &c.

Of which we have a fine assortment and offer at low prices.  
m30 j&b MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.

**F. Yeiser & Co.,** Fourth street, under the National Hotel, are now selling their rich and fashionable jewelry, fine watches, and diamonds at cost and 10 per cent. It is conceded by all that there has never been in the city a richer and more fashionable stock of jewelry than theirs; therefore purchasers will do well to examine their stock before buying elsewhere.  
m22 btf

**TRY IT AND SEE.**—If there is any person in the whole range of our paper who has never had occasion to test the virtue of Porter's Oriental Life Liniment, he should immediately purchase a twenty-five cent bottle and be convinced of its utility. For the cure of Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Old Sores, Tetters, Rheumatism, &c., it is the most popular remedy now in use, and is equally popular in diseases of horses. For the cure of Sweeney, Scratches, Stiff Joints, Cuts, Mogs, Swellings, &c., it is unrivaled.

The Oriental Life Liniment is put up in three different sized bottles and sold at twenty-five, fifty cents, and one dollar per bottle. Principal depot, 96 Third street, Louisville, Ky., and sold by dealers everywhere.  
m28 j&b&w

We would invite the special attention of persons, especially ladies, in want of the richest and newest styles of fancy dress goods and the best brands of staple goods to the stock at the store of G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets. At this house can be found styles of goods not to be found in any other house in the market, which in point of beauty and elegance cannot be excelled. Ladies visiting our city will find it greatly to their advantage to give this house a call and examine the various kinds of goods before making their purchases. His stock of silk and lace



TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, AND VALISES.  
GREAT BARGAINS IN TRUNKS AT  
J. H. McCleary's  
NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,  
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

I would respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others visiting the city to my large and elegant assortment of TRUNKS, which I am prepared to sell at the lowest prices. My stock embraces a greater variety of Trunks than any other establishment in the city. My stock country. Many of the styles are entirely new and cannot fail to please those in want of a trunk both as regards price and quality. The many advantages which I possess over the other houses in the city, such as manufacturing my own boxes, finishing my own leather, importing my own material, &c., enables me to offer my Trunks at much lower prices than any other establishment either in this city or Cincinnati. Merchants and others will be consulting their own interests by giving me a call before making their purchases. Orders promptly attended to.  
J. H. McCleary.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.,  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
SADDLERY HARDWARE,  
AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,  
AND  
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.  
J. H. MORRISON & CO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!  
NOW IS THE TIME  
TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR  
THE SEASON!  
BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND  
HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regular supply of PITTSBURGH and SPLIT, make our assortment of COAL the best in the city. Our prices are uniform and as low as the lowest.  
Office on Third Street, opposite the Post-office.  
W. H. CRITTENDEN.

JOHN H. HOWE,  
SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR  
of all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints,  
Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.  
Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and time  
of payment.  
No. 313 Green street, first door east of Fourth,  
Louisville, Ky. f28 b4jly

BANKING HOUSE OF  
HUTCHINGS & CO.,  
Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving as one percent, Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:  
MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville, do;  
BANK OF THE UNION, do;  
CITY BANK, do;  
BANK OF COMMERCE, do;  
TRADERS' BANK, do;  
BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga, do;  
NORTHERN BANK TENN., do;  
413 b4jly d4c.

THE GREATEST VARIETY  
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

JULIUS WINTER & CO.,  
Corner of Third and Market sts.,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE on hand, for the Spring and Summer trade, the  
largest and best assortment of

CLOTHING,

adapted to Men's and Boy's wear, ever manufactured in  
the City of Louisville.  
Coats, Pants, Vests, and a large assortment of Furnishing  
Goods always on hand.  
A full assortment of PIECE GOODS manufactured by  
order into garments in the best and most workmanlike  
manner at shortest notice.  
And examine before purchasing elsewhere.  
JULIUS WINTER & CO.

VOGT & KLING,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and  
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,  
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.  
72 Third Street, near Market, Louisville,  
Kentucky.  
Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions  
of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.  
N. B. Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior  
manner.  
m16 j4b

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and  
PIANO WARE ROOMS to the corner of  
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new  
block.  
Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of  
same.  
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.  
d24 b4c

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.  
Having increased our facilities, we are  
now enabled to turn out from ten to twenty  
Pianos per week. We would respectfully  
inform our wholesale and retail purchasers  
that we hope for the future to be able to supply the  
increased demand for our instruments.  
As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully  
refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have re-  
ceived the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition  
with the Frontiers of the World.  
Finishing and Piano Ware rooms corner of Main and  
Sixth streets.  
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.  
d24 b4c

New Books.

APPLETON'S Cyclopaedia of Biography, embracing a  
series of original memoirs of the most distinguished  
persons of all times. Revised American edition. Edited  
by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D. With numerous illus-  
trations. Price \$1.50.  
The Testimony of the Rocks, or Geology in its Bearings  
on the Two Theologies, Natural and Revealed, by Hugh  
Miller. Price \$1.50.  
The Repository of Wit and Humor; comprising more  
than one thousand anecdotes, odd scraps, off-hand hits,  
and humorous sketches. Price \$1.50.  
The Treasury of English Words and Phrases, so classified  
and arranged as to facilitate the expression of ideas and  
assist in literary composition, by Peter Mark Roget. Price  
\$1.50.  
Just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH,  
84 Fourth street, near Market.

LADIES' RIDING HATS, some very beautiful and

new styles, just received and for sale by  
m16 j4b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

FASHIONABLE MOLESKIN, DRAB BEAVER AND

Black and black Cashmere HATS, summer styles,  
in store and ready for our sales this morning.  
m16 j4b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

CORNICE DUSTERS—A complete assortment of long

handled Feather Cornice Dusters, so necessary to every  
housekeeper, received and for sale low at  
m16 j4b W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

FLY BRUSHES, &c.—

Peacock Feather Fly Brushes;  
Sable's Face Brushes;  
Stair Dusting Brushes;  
Wisp Broom; received and for sale at  
m16 j4b W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

FEATHER DUSTERS' FEATHER DUSTERS—One

case Patent Feather Dusters, assorted sizes, received  
from the manufacturer. Every housekeeper should have  
one. For sale low by the dozen or single one at  
m16 j4b W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

WILLOW WARE—The most complete assortment of

Willow Ware in the city always on hand, consisting  
of Market, Traveling, Clothes, Silver, Knife, and Reticule  
Baskets, Nursery Chairs, Cradles, Cabs and Carriages, Sun-  
shade Flower Baskets, Fancy and Sewing Chairs, &c., at  
m16 j4b W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

WEN & WOOD,

DEALERS in every variety of men's, boys',  
youths', ladies', misses', and children's Boots,  
Shoes, Gaiters, &c., have now in store one of  
the best selected stocks to be found in the  
West, which we have made especially to our order of good  
material and by the best manufacturers. It will be our  
endeavor, by always keeping the best quality of goods, by  
low and strictly uniform prices, to merit the patronage of  
the public. Those wishing anything in our line will find it  
to their interest to give us a call.  
OWEN & WOOD,  
m23 j4b 455 Market street, one door above Third.

HARPER FOR JUNE,

GODEY FOR JUNE,  
GRAHAM FOR JUNE,  
For June just received and for sale by  
m16 j4b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.  
near Market.

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.			
6 P. M.	12 P. M.	7 A. M.	12 M.
66	62	84	80

  

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.			
DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.			
Lexington and Frankfort—A. M. and 2:45 P. M.			
Lexington and Waynesboro—5:15 P. M.			
Cincinnati and the East and St. Louis via Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—8 P. M.			
St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.			
Nashville—A. M.			
St. Louis, the East, and Chicago via Jeffersonville and Indianapolis—5:15 A. M. and 11 A. M.			
Portland—Every 10 minutes.			
STEAMBOATS—REGULAR PACKETS.			
Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.			
Kentucky River—Saturday at 3 P. M.			
St. Louis—Daily, generally.			
Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irrregular.			
Nashville—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.			
Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irrregular, but generally every day.			
DEPARTURE OF STAGES.			
Bowling Green and Mammoth Cave—Daily, and Nashville every other day at 6 A. M. by the cars from the Nashville depot.			
Nashville via Bardonia—Every other day at 4 A. M.			
Bardonia via Springfield, Lebanon to Columbia and Greensburg—Every other day at 4 A. M.			
Bardonia—Every day at 4 A. M.			
Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sundays excepted).			
Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.			
Taylorville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.			
Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 1 P. M. (Sundays excepted).			
Shawneetown—Every day at 4 A. M.			

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Monday, June 1st.

The new month opens with a fair docket—apparently  
prolific of fees to the officers and attorneys.  
Disorderly.—Sam Martin attacked and insulted  
Mrs. Walker in relation to a couple of children the  
court had bound out. They had previously been in the  
possession of a prostitute, and Walker it appears  
desired to return them to their former guardianship.

Theft.—Louisa Brown on Saturday evening went  
to the auction store of A. L. Williams & Co., on  
Market street, bought a lot of tablecloths, and then  
stole 23 1/2 yards linen and four handkerchiefs. She  
professed to have bought the goods of a peddler.  
Sentenced to receive twenty stripes.

Another Theft.—Hervey Tunstall, a likely negro  
man, was charged with stealing \$1,040 from Harriet  
Wilson. She had that sum last January, all in gold,  
with the exception of \$20 Kentucky money. It was  
proven that Hervey took a bag of gold amounting  
to \$940 to Coney Logan's (f. m. c.) house, and  
afterwards removed it. Mr. George Ainslee testified  
to having assisted the accused to purchase him-  
self, and that he had a bill of sale of him from Tun-  
stall—that he had paid about \$404 in all, most of  
which was wildcat money. The theft was proven,  
but being a slave he could only be punished with  
thirty-nine stripes.

An Abused Husband.—Charles Stevens returned  
home to his wife on Sunday, assaulted her with a  
knife, and, for the offence, John Thompson gallantly  
beating of Stevens, who appeared in court maimed,  
bruised, and deformed. Thompson was complimented  
for his chivalric defense of the lady and held to  
bail in \$300 to be of good behavior for three months.

Drunkness.—Patrick Scally and wife last evening  
arrayed two children in gaudy attire to join in  
the procession at one of the Catholic churches. Be-  
fore leaving for church Pat had sold, in violation of  
law, a sufficient quantity of whisky to Wm. Higgins  
to make him drunk. Thereupon H. was noisy, and  
Scally had him arrested. Bail in \$300 for two  
months.

Excursion to Cincinnati.—The Mayor and  
members of the General Council will leave Jeffer-  
sonville to-morrow evening at six o'clock for Cin-  
cinnati, remain in that city Wednesday, and join  
the excursion to St. Louis Thursday morning, 4th  
instant.

THE DAVID WHITE.—Messrs. Sherry, Bell, & Co.  
have kindly placed the following dispatch at our  
disposal:  
CAIRO, June 1.  
David White passed here this morning. Up Tues-  
day night. Leave Wednesday. A. McGILL.

The London Times contains an article on parli-  
amentary reform. The gist of it is that parliam-  
entary reform is at present more a parliamentary  
than a popular question; but that if Ministers do  
not take it up and deal with it, the parliamentary  
will be converted into a popular question, and  
amidst the excitement, "the ground will be occu-  
pied with some huge, misshapen, irrational creature  
of misrule, too strong to be displaced and but a  
sorry substitute for correction."

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH CURED IN TWO HOURS  
by Dr. Jones, of Philadelphia. The only man liv-  
ing who can cure Stammering, &c., without pain and  
requires no pay till his patient can talk and read  
without an impediment. By request he remains till  
the 9th of June, at the Galt House, in this place,  
when he goes South.

DEAFNESS CURED with a success never before  
known, by Dr. Jones, at the Galt House, Louisville.  
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES INSERTED, in move-  
ment and appearance as perfect as the natural eye.  
without pain. All cases can be suited by Dr. Jones  
at the Galt House, where he remains two weeks  
longer by request, i. e. till June 9th. Chronic dis-  
eases treated also.

DIED.

Monday morning about 4 o'clock, June 1st, 1857, Mrs.  
CANDIDA BORIE, wife of Alfred Borie, in the 47th year  
of her age.  
The friends of the family are invited to attend her fun-  
eral, from their residence, west side of Third street, third  
house south of Broadway, Tuesday morning, 3d inst., at  
11 o'clock.

TIN BIRD CAGES in great variety, also Birds' Nests

Birds' Baths, and Cups for sale at  
m17 j4b W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

THE BEST ORDER OF FINE

Staple and Fancy  
DRY GOODS,  
CARPETS,

INCLUDING  
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS,  
3-PLY, AND ALL OTHER GRADES,  
With a full Stock of  
CURTAIN GOODS  
AND TRIMMINGS.

The largest and best assortment to be found, which we  
offer cheap and at ONE PRICE ONLY.

m11 j4b C. DUVALL & CO.,  
Main street.

HATS AND STRAW GOODS—

1,500 dozen Soft Hats;  
1,000 do Wood do;  
1,000 do Leghorn Hats;  
2,000 do Palm Leaf do;  
500 do Panama do;  
75 do fashionable Mole-skin and Silk Hats;  
50 do Beaver Hats;  
At wholesale at Eastern prices by  
m23 j4b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,  
455 Main street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

QUEBEC, June 1.

The screw steamship Canadian, from Liverpool  
with advices to the 20th May, has arrived. The  
Canadian's advices are four days later than those  
furnished by the Arabia. The Royal mail steam-  
ship Europa arrived out on the 17th.

The Neufchatel difficulty has been settled.

The basis of an arrangement for the settlement of  
the Mexican and Spanish difficulty has been made.

The Spanish squadron, destined for Vera Cruz,  
remained at Cienfuegos.

An engagement took place between the Turks  
and revolted Arabs.

The Persian treaty of peace terminating the war  
with Great Britain is being ratified.

London Money Market, Tuesday Evening, May 29.  
Money market unchanged. Consols for money  
quoted at 93 3/4 @ 93 3/4.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The broker's circular  
reports the cotton market quiet and generally un-  
changed. Sales for three days were 16,000 bales,  
1,800 of which to speculators and 1,200 for export.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Richardson, Spence,  
& Co.'s circular reports breadstuffs steady. Wheat  
closed firm and unchanged. Flour closed quiet.  
Corn steady at an advance of 6d in price.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Circulars report the  
Liverpool provision market as dull and slow of sale,  
but prices unaltered. Rice steady and unchanged.

Paris reports the discount market easier,  
with a better supply of money on the bourse. It  
was rumored that the Bank of France had made a  
new contract for the supply of gold.

Reports from Madrid announce that, at an inter-  
view between the Mexican and Spanish foreign min-  
isters, the basis of an arrangement for the settlement  
of the Mexican difficulty was made.

The silk market remains in a state of suspense.  
From Naples the accounts are good, but from Lombardy  
uncertain. In France nothing unfavorable to  
silk had yet transpired.

The new Danish Ministry are apparently ameliora-  
ting the Holstein difficulty.

There had been another battle between the Turks  
and revolted Arabs at Damascus.

The details of the China news previously tele-  
graphed had been received. There had been no fur-  
ther operations by the Americans in China.

The Manchester market is reported dull for up-  
lands. The Birmingham market is steady. Mid-  
dling quiet and steady at 7 1/2, with a good American  
demand. Woollen manufactures are slightly better.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

The government has no official account of the Ohio  
fugitive slave case. The Secretary of the Interior  
has replied to the U. S. Marshal by telegraphing as  
follows: Consult district attorney; execute the laws;  
the President expects you to do your duty, and he  
will do his.

Major McCullough, who is here, has been again  
tendered the Governorship of Utah.

There was fighting at the polls and bloodshed.  
The executive authorities, by request of the Mayor,  
ordered out the marines to preserve order through-  
out the city and prevent improper interference with  
voters at the polls. There was much excitement.

The court martial convened in Texas found Major  
Gates Porter, in command of Fort Brown, guilty of  
the charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order  
and military discipline by drunkenness, and sen-  
tenced him to be dismissed the service, but, taking  
into consideration infirmity of age and forty years'  
honorable service, the President has, on recom-  
mendation of the Court, mitigated the sentence to  
suspension for one year from rank and pay.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

A private letter from Mr. Lewes, yesterday, re-  
ported the Jamestown at anchor off Reedy Island on  
Friday, but neither the steamships Boston or Phila-  
delphia, since up, report her. It is stated that she  
is waiting at the mouth for the Minnesota to ex-  
change supplies.

BOSTON, June 1.

Governor Gardner declines to remove Judge Lo-  
ring.

Lieutenant Allmand died suddenly yesterday  
aboard the frigate Cumberland. He was a native  
of Virginia.

PROVIDENCE, May 31.

A third trial to elect a Mayor of this city took  
place yesterday and again resulted in no choice.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.

River falling slowly. Upper Mississippi and Mis-  
souri receding rapidly. Illinois reported rising.

Weather cool with alternate cloud and sunshine.

PITTSBURGH, June 1, M.

River five feet and falling. Weather cloudy and  
warm.

CINCINNATI, June 1.

Very heavy rains fell yesterday—now clear and  
cloudy at intervals.

CINCINNATI, June 1, M.

Flour dull. Whisky unsettled; buyers contending for  
a further decline which sellers refuse. Receipts light.  
Provisions unchanged and firm.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Flour heavy; sales 6,000 bbls. Wheat heavy; 15,500  
bushels sold at a decline of 3c in price; white wheat  
quoted at \$1.86, a decline of 3c. Corn heavy; 10,500 bushels  
sold; mixed quoted at \$1.14, a decline of 1c. Mess pork  
declined 5c and quoted at \$23.80 @ 23.85. Provision market  
steady. Whisky declined 1/2c, selling at 85c.

Stocks firmer—Chicago and Rock Island 94; Cum-  
berland Coal 18 1/2; Illinois Central 99 1/2; Michigan Southern  
57 1/2; New York Central 87; Michigan Central 84 1/2; Erie  
38 1/2; Cleveland and Toledo 65 1/2; Cleveland and Columbus  
103; Milwaukee and Mississippi 67 1/2; Virginia 6 1/2; Mis-  
souri 6 1/2; sterling exchange firm.

NEW YORK, May 27.

Quite a sensation prevails in theatrical circles in  
this city, in consequence of the wife of a manager  
of one of our theatres having been sent by her hus-  
band to a lunatic asylum, on the ground that she is  
insane. Some of her relatives, however, deny her  
insanity, and allege that a quantity of real estate is  
involved, the husband having conveyed it to her,  
and is now anxious to get possession of it again.

The affair will probably be legally investigated.

The spring trade is about over, leaving an unusu-  
ally heavy stock of goods on hand. The Western  
payments were never more backward than at pre-  
sent, and it is feared that if the old bills are not li-  
quidated before the commencement of the fall sea-  
son, disasters may befall our merchants.

The latest exciting topic is the hydrophobia, and  
a war against all dogs going at large is to be de-  
clared immediately, and prosecuted with energy.  
A man named John Syser died of hydrophobia yes-  
terday. He was bitten by a dog a month or six  
weeks since, and died within a week from the time  
the paroxysms were first manifested. A coachman,  
in the employ of ex-Alderman Alvord, also died on  
Monday from the same cause. Others have been  
bitten, and of course are fearfully apprehensive of  
the result.

MAY 2, 1857.

Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Plated  
Goods, &c.

OUR stock of the above embraces all the  
most desirable articles in our line of busi-  
ness, which we are selling fully as low as  
anywhere else, and at prices which will  
excite and please.

m16 j4b JOHN KITT'S & CO.,  
Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Hugh Miller.

The Testimony of the Rocks, or Geology in its bear-  
ings on the two Theologies, Natural and Revealed, by  
Hugh Miller.

Biographical and Historical Sketches, by T. Babington  
Macaulay.

Greece and the Greeks of the Present Day, by Edmond  
Ames Leigh, &c.

Old Haun, the Pawn-Broker, or the Orphan's Legacy; a  
tale of New York, founded on fact.

Two Years Ago, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, author of  
Amos Loeb, &c.

Britanny and La Vendee Tales and Sketches, with a no-  
tice of the life and literary character of Emile Souvestre.

In store and for sale by  
m16 j4b C. HAGAN & CO.,  
No. 607 Main st.

NET HATS—All colors, styles, and qualities, just re-

ceived per express at  
m16 j4b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PILLS.—The combinations of in-  
gredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive  
practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in  
correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing  
all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache,  
pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, and disturbed  
sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature, they  
can be successfully used as a preventative. These  
pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would  
be sure to cause miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable  
free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit di-  
rections, which should be read, accompany each box. Price  
\$1. RAYMOND & PATTON, 74 Fourth street, wholesale  
and retail agents for Louisville. Sent by mail by enclosing  
\$1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheseman, No. 193 Broadway, New  
York.  
July 19 b4c

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky  
Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Co-  
nsumption, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, rheu-  
matic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous in-  
stances, proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a  
decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strict-  
ly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated  
Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its



## EVENING BULLETIN.

Nicaragua.—How Walker and his men Escaped.—The flames at Rivas.—Eating Mules, Horses, Cows, and Dogs.—General Henningsen, Colonel Titus, and one division of the army of Nicaragua have arrived in New York. One of the reporters of the Tribune visited the former and derived some information in regard to the evacuation of the country by Walker. The reporter states:

Since the last advice received from General Walker, the allies made an attack on the intrenchments at Rivas with a force of 2,000 men. The assault lasted six hours, and was hotly contested throughout. As near as could be ascertained, the enemy lost 400 killed and wounded, including 30 prisoners taken by General Walker, one cannon belonging to the allies also fell into the hands of the filibusters. Walker's total loss in this engagement, in killed and wounded, did not exceed 50 or 60 men.

From this time until the second week in April, when Gen. Mora arrived and assumed command of the allies, no offensive operations, to speak of, took place on either side. On the 11th of that month the allies force, led on, it was said, by deserters from the filibuster camp, made a desperate attack on the intrenchments at Rivas, and succeeded in gaining possession at one time of the lower plaza. About one hundred and fifty had entered that portion of the town, when Gen. Henningsen succeeded in bringing three guns to bear upon them, which moved that under with great slaughter. About half of them escaped, and the remainder, being surrounded, were obliged to surrender. After a good deal of bloodshed, the allies were repulsed, but not without contesting the ground inch by inch. One hundred and three prisoners in all remained in the hands of Gen. Walker after the fighting was over.

The hopes of the allies were greatly sustained by the constant expectation of relief from Col. Lockridge and the party on the San Juan river, who were daily looked for. Of course no word came from the river, and the allies, but, as day after day no news came from the San Juan, the allies began to despair, and were fast losing their spirits, when information was received that Captain Davis, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's, had landed the schooner Granada, containing all of Gen. Walker's ammunition.

Then, in view of the hopeless prospect before them, the design of retreating from the country began to take shape. Meantime Captain Davis proceeded to the seat of war, and endeavored to urge the contending parties to come to terms. General Walker, after prolonged and painful consultation with his officers, consented to enter into stipulations with Captain Davis, and he subsequently surrendered to him as an officer of the United States Government. The allies were not named in the instrument. By the stipulations, however, the retreating force were not molested by one of the Costa Rican Generals attending Walker and his staff through the lines of the enemy, a hostage, as it were.

At the instance of Captain Davis, the women and children, numbering about seventy, were removed from the camp on the 20th of April, and the troops set out on the march to San Juan del Sur on the 1st of May. The whole number of Walker's men at the time of the surrender was estimated at 1,500, of whom 1,000 were effective, and 500 were on the sick and wounded list, and forty were missing.

Provisions had been exceedingly scarce during the whole month of April, and the men had lived chiefly on mule and horse meat nearly all the time. Dogs, cats, and other animals were sometimes killed to furnish a novelty. General Henningsen describes horse flesh as quite passable—when one can't get nothing better.

The enemy, the Costa Ricans, had suffered much from desertions and on the 1st of May could not have had more than two thousand five hundred available men about Rivas. He thinks that General Walker held out two weeks longer, scarcely a shadow would have been left of the allies.

DROWNED.—A deck passenger on the steamer Fashion, whose name is believed to be Simon Spence, fell overboard from that steamer while lying at Evansville on Friday night, and was drowned. He had a number of small printed bills in his pocket, of which the following is a copy:

Bill of Trees.—Simon Spence will deliver for — at — on Nov. —, 1857, the following bill of trees: — For which the said — agrees to pay — dollar and — cents on the day of the delivery.

FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.—The New York Independent of Thursday has the following in its list of failures and suspensions:

Geo. V. Steele & Co., New York city; Cross & Hoyt, New York city; Nathaniel Bloodgood, New York city; Beale, Peck, & Dewitt, New York city; Jacob Price, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. B. Murray & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Nackson & Seeger, Baltimore, Md.; Russell & McAfee, Wheeling, Va.; Jos. F. Church, Charleston, S. C.; Jacob Pool, Minerva, Ky.; suspended; Hutchinson & Palmer, Cleveland, O.; P. F. Chamberlain, Laporte, Ind.; C. R. Dunbar, Kalamazoo, Mich.; McClure, McNeal, & Co., Lansing, Michigan.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday says: DEPUTY MARSHAL CHURCHILL and HIS POSSE. Deputy Patton, introduced by United States Marshal Sifford, with the ladies coming for the release of Churchill and his posse, who were arrested by the sheriff of Clark county and confined in the jail at Springfield, came down on the cars last evening with the party in question. The case will come up before Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court, to-morrow.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Dr. Scott, of Cincinnati, read the report of the committee on the narrative of the state of religion. Of 150 Presbyteries connected with this body, 110 had sent up accounts of the progress of the cause, and 40 had not. Of the 110 reports, 65 were particularly encouraging, and 45 were less so. The report was adopted, and recommended to be read in all the churches.

Dr. Moore, chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, read a report on the state of the seminaries. The number of students matriculated during the year in all the seminaries is 97—14 less than last year. The report contained nominations of Directors for the different seminaries, and recommended the election of a fourth Director in the Danville Seminary. The report was adopted.

Rev. Stephen Yerkes, Professor of Ancient Languages in Transylvania University in this city, was nominated for fourth professor in Danville Seminary. His election made the order of the day on Monday at 11 o'clock.

Committee on Systematic Benevolence reported that returns had been received from 24 Presbyteries, signifying that this cause was rapidly gaining ground among the churches, and was working out in increased contributions. The report was adopted.

The resolutions respecting the American Bible Society were taken up.

The motion of Judge Fine, to commit the subject to a committee of five to report to the next General Assembly, was modified by the mover to a simple commitment to the next assembly, and was carried by a large majority.

The resolutions are as follows: 1. The American Bible Society has, by the terms of its constitution, no legitimate right to alter, in any way, the common and standard English Scriptures, as they stood at the creation of that Society.

2. Concerning the said English Scriptures, the American Bible Society has no right to alter, in any way, them, and to collect and manage funds for those purposes, but it has no power to edit them—in any other sense than to keep them in the exact condition in which the standard English Bible stood at the formation of that Society.

3. This General Assembly and the Church it represents are, and from the beginning have been, warm and unqualified supporters of the American Bible Society, and in this sense we feel called on to say that we neither do nor can allow, on our part, any of the smallest departure from the original principle on which that society was founded; and to express the settled conviction that the continued support of that society by the Presbyterian Church, depends upon the strict adherence of the society to those dear and simple principles.

4. The Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church will consider and report to the General Assembly a plan for the preparation and permanent publication, by it, of the common English Bible in a form suitable for publication with the standard text unchanged, and the usual accessories to the text commonly found in pulpit English Bibles from 1611 to 1847.

The discussion which it elicited was listened to with intense interest, and the side remarks were occasionally cut and crisp.

Dr. Breckinridge moved to lay the question of postponement on the table. Yesterday 117, and yesterday 120, the roll called, and the result was—yeas 120, nays 114; so the motion carried.

WHEAT IN EGYPT.—Wheat in Egypt promises to be a splendid crop. In Union, Johnson, Alexander, and adjoining counties, the fall sown wheat is "heading out" most beautifully. Mr. Willis Willard, a wealthy merchant of Jonesboro, has 250 acres of wheat, all headed out, which bids fair to yield at least 30 bushels per acre; 7,500 bushels of nice clean wheat is a snug little crop for one farmer to raise. Ground into flour it would make 1,500 barrels—being enough to bread a town containing 1,200 inhabitants.

The peach trees in this section of the country are fuller than we ever saw them before. It seems that cold weather did not injure them in the least. During the last few days we have been visited with copious showers, which has greatly revived everything.

Henderson Commercial.

## MARRIED.

In this city, on the 21st of May, by the Rev. Mr. Scofield, Mr. THOMAS D. POLK to Miss M. POLLOCK, both of this city.

## FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

CLOSE OF THE FASHIONABLE SEASON.

At last the spell is broken; the cold, gray clouds, which have enveloped us like a pall, have dispersed and the bright, glistening sun asserts its supremacy. The whole city begins to wear a changed aspect. The grass is green in the parks, the trees are leafing out rapidly, and, in the twilight, young children play carelessly and happily. But from Broadway the beauty and pride are fast disappearing, the belles of last season are nearly all married off, and the few who are left content themselves with an occasional *matinee*, and discuss plans for the approaching summer. These *matinees* have become very fashionable during the latter part of the past winter, and will doubtless supersede, with many, the evening parties, in which the late hours are a great objection. The time occupied is generally from 5 to 7; the house is closed and brilliantly lighted, as for the evening; the costumes are as light and elegant and the entertainment consists of music and dancing and refreshments in the usual order.

In a gloomy season there is something magical in the change from the cold, gray sky, the dull, leaden clouds, to the interior of splendid apartments glowing with light and warmth, echoing sweet music and filled with gaily-dressed fairies who flit about at their own capricious will, without the restraint imposed by a large and promiscuous assemblage. No wonder they like the *matinees* and coax all their newly-married friends to give them in turn.

There is another kind of party peculiar to New York, which however is not very popular, it generally being considered a cheap way of paying off obligations. This is a "Caudle" party, not with any reference to the world-renowned lecturer of that name, but from some remote connection with a kind of respectable gruel used only by "old" families, and generally given to invalids in a state of convalescence. These entertainments are exclusively feminine, and also take place in the daytime. If the hostess owns a baby it is dressed up in state and sits in the arms of a nurse to help the mother and cheer the guests. The cards are issued in the ordinary way, excepting that the significant word *Caudle* is written in one corner. It would be telling tales out of school to say what is done at these exclusively feminine gatherings, but one of the important ceremonies is to hand round cups of rich caudle to each of the company; this, alas, constituting a principal part of the refreshment. Caudle parties are, however, at an end, and the last of the *matinees* takes place this week, and so we have absolutely nothing to do but discuss the merits of Newport and farmhouses, which last are getting to be decidedly the rage.

"GROSSEILLE" MODES IN WALKING AND CARRIAGE DRESS.

The last imported novelty is in muslins, organdies, and jacquets, and consists of a new color which is just now the *passion* of the Parisian ladies, a peculiar kind of red called *grosseille*. It will wash perfectly and is only contrasted with white, from which it stands out with striking effect. It comes only in flounced robes and stripes, sometimes accompanied by the *latze de cote* or side stripe, which is now so fashionable. The price is moderate, not more than ordinary jaconet and organdie muslins, but it "takes" only among the most distinguished ladies in New York, common persons being afraid to venture on anything at once so novel and so striking.

Lovely variations in grenadines and all kinds of summer tissues are also imported by each succeeding steamer, and the most experienced dealers in the Parisian manufacturers have surpassed themselves this season in the beauty and novelty of their designs. The new styles of barage robes are all made with grenadine flounces, some forming a perfect imitation of honiton, while the grenadines have silk flounces woven in brilliant *chenil* or *chintz* patterns or sometimes rich satin stripes so wrought into the body of the material as to enhance rather than lessen the chances of its durability. Elegant flounces are composed of three plain stripes one inch and a half in width in silk, satin, or a mixture of the three, and are edged with a contrasting color. These are each edged with fringe of the same shade as the centre of the robe and form a succession of bayadere stripes in serials which is very attractive on these light and delicate fabrics.

For walking and carriage dress, owing to the very cool weather, rich silks have only as yet made their appearance, but these are really superb in their new combinations. They are also very thick, heavy, and lustrous, something like those old brocades of which it was the boast of our grandmothers that they stood alone. Indeed the genuine, old-fashioned brocade is revived with a splendor of effect not dreamed of a hundred years since. One of the newest and most beautiful robes is called the "Marie Stuart." It has a centre of rich drab *chenil* taffetas, with a side stripe of brilliant plaid in white, scarlet, and green, bordered with royal purple with distinguished effect. A robe of black taffetas had two flounces, each in two parts; the one was a gay colored Scotch plaid edged with fringe, to which was attached the second part, consisting of a plain wide stripe of purple silk, also terminating in fringe. The double skirt and the side stripe are altogether superseding the three flounces that have been in vogue so long.

Very ladylike and striking styles for walking dresses are small black and white or brown and white check patterns with double flounces of bright Scotch plaid or the *latze de cote* or side stripe in the same pattern, forming a novel contrast to the gravity of the central part of the robe. These small checks in fine summer poplin or linen are universally worn for traveling costume, the dress and full circular being the most convenient that could possibly be imagined and quite complete.

A very curious and unique design in rich robes was observed the other day in a first class house, which had just been received, and was said to be only one in the city. It was called "Imperiale" and the center was composed of that peculiar shade of lavender of which the Empress Eugenie is said to be so fond. The two lower flounces are of the ordinary depth, and had three figured bayadere stripes in darker shades of lavender than the ground; these are bordered with rich *chenil* roses, mingled with light foliage. The upper flounce is deeper than the lower ones, and is designed altogether in brilliant *chenil* flowers, separated into longitudinal stripes, in brighter colors, and still more gorgeous pattern than the border below. The most natural idea would have been that the deepest and especially so striking a flounce should have been placed at the bottom of the skirt, but the design of the maker is seen from the fact of the lower ones containing a greater number of breadths, and the effect is easily seen to be much more novel and distinguished.

The report that hoops were about dying out was never apparently farther from being realized than at present. Many ladies wear them larger than ever, and a new, exceedingly light steel spring "skeleton" with the most desirable bustle, which has just been issued by Douglass & Sherwood, has created a furore. It is called the "peri," and certainly deserves its name.

LACE FLOUNCES, POINT LACE, PARASOLS, BONNETS, VEILS, MANTLES, "KRUS-KRUS." Fine chintz lace flounces, which are imported to form a double skirt, are manufactured in beautiful designs with a delicate scalloped edge. The upper one is two-thirds the depth of the skirt and the lower one one-third, and, without corsage, cost \$500. Point lace sets in exquisite designs have also been received; the collars small and square, with minute pearl edges, and very wide bands for sleeves, executed to a degree of wonderful perfection. One of the most attractive patterns was a hazy hanging against a vase; another was wrought in alternate flat and round points very curiously. These were \$100 per set, comprising only the small collar and sleeve bands.

Real lace veils have quite changed their form; they are no longer worn square, with large awkward corners—which were entirely useless—but they are semi-circular in form, small, and exceedingly delicate in texture and workmanship.

Hosiery is imported as fine as point lace, one pair of which will pass through a lady's ring. Last season the open work and embroidery were in comparatively large patterns; this spring they are as minute and delicate as it is possible to make them.

Parasols which have so far been superfluous are beginning to be inquired for, and are found to be just as progressive as any other part of female wardrobe. The latest style and those most in vogue are in small white and brown check, with brown embroidery.

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bossed border, edged with a fringe also brown and white, with deep heading and made into loops, so as to preserve the edges from the rough, ragged appearance so often observed. The inside is lined with a rich drab taffetas, with a flowered *chenil* border, and scalloped edge, and the parasol is completed by a richly carved ivory handle, at a cost of \$7.

Bonnets for this month retain all the peculiarities described in previous letters. As yet summer modes have not made their appearance on the promenade, although the season for trade is considered nearly over, the reason being the exceedingly cold and stormy weather. A few days since an opening of superb French hats took place, of which one specimen may be given. This was a very costly chip, with an insertion of deep, corn-colored silk between the edge and the central part. The crown was sloping and had an oval piece of the same material inserted in the center and surrounded by two bands of chip, edged with a fine cord of corn-colored silk. Attached to the outside edge was a sweeping fall of lace, which encircled the bonnet, shading the deep curtain behind. The ornaments on the outside were ribbon and a full, long summer plume, made of fine, corn-colored *chenille*, tipped with marabout, an entirely novel decoration. Around the edge of the front was a fall of rich white Chantilly lace, with fine points, which drooped over the inside *ruche*, and to which were attached little pearl buttons with drops of jet which touched the forehead. This also is a new feature and is very becoming. Beside this the only other inside trimming was a bow and long ends of *grosseille* velvet. The price was \$45.

In matters there is very little of novelty that has not previously been described. The "May Flower" is a large shawl circle with a drab center composed of a handsome material which looks like uncut velvet. The upper and lower parts are of white foundation lace, covered with almost innumerable rows of inch wide drab fringe, with a peculiar silvery tint. A pretty shawl circle is made for young ladies, and intended especially for watering places, of fine pale buff linen, trimmed with five graduated rows of white linen braid. To this a pointed hood is attached, gathered at the throat, and ornamented with two handsome silk tassels. These are very pretty, light, cool, and in addition cheap, which is a desideratum at such a time as the present, when all kinds of goods trade enormously high.

A new compound perfume which has been imported by Keger & Co., of this city, for the purpose of giving a pleasant odor to the wardrobe, which it also preserves from the attacks of moths, is creating quite a sensation. It is called "Khus-Khus," or biliveri, and is a species of India grass, when throwing off the moisture after a shower of rain, fills the whole surrounding space with its odor. This is combined with flowers and put in elegant bluetin bags ornamented with silver fringe, and is growing rapidly in favor with our most fastidious elegants. They have also a Spanish powder, which is said to work almost fabulous effects upon the skin, producing that pearl-like transparency which is so much an object of ambition with the modern belles. It may be deplorable, but it is true, that four-fifths of the young and fair daughters of fashion strive to heighten natural charms by the aid of foreign materials.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 30. Officer Clark returned from New York to-day. He is positive that they are on the right track of the murderers of the woman.

CLEVELAND, O., May 30. Presbyterian General Assembly, eighth day, P. M. A speech made by Mr. Hastings, of Rochester, called out an expression of thanks from Mr. Ross, of Tennessee.

Mr. Corwine, of California, read burlesque resolutions representing the extreme Southern view of slavery.

Mr. Dickerson, of Kentucky, spoke ably on the same question.

Ninth day.—Mr. Seely, of New York, replied to Mr. Dickerson's speech.

The report of the committee on Foreign Missions was received. Adjourned to Monday.

NEW YORK, May 30. The Newburg inquest held a session to-day. The Coroner refused to divulge particulars. It is rumored that a clue has been obtained to the murderers.

The Arago sailed at noon to-day, taking upwards of \$1,000,000.

Lois Gilet, the French railroad swindler, was sent out to-day in the Arago, on a warrant from Secretary Cass.

WASHINGTON, May 30. Surgeon Caldwell, attached to the U. S. ship Independence, under date of Panama Bay, May 8th, has unofficially notified the Navy Department that he had been informed of the existence of a practicable route for a ship canal from the Gulf of San Miguel Rio Sarana to Puerto del Principe, a few miles above which the tide ebbs, thence about north by east over low ground to the Atlantic ocean to Caledonia Bay, or a little north of it; that the whole country is low, well flooded and watered and abounding in game; and that a small party can cross from Sarana to the Atlantic ocean and return (making a path or road as they go) in less than ten days, without fear of Indians or disease. Surgeon Caldwell, having obtained leave of Commodore Melvill, hastily explored the route and returned to the summer level of the route from Puerto del Principe westward to the Atlantic, within eight miles of the Sarana, would not prove insuperable to engineering skill in the construction of a ship canal.

General Walker has telegraphed that he will be in Washington as soon as possible.

The Army Medical Board, recently convened at New York, have reported to the War Department that the following persons were found qualified for appointment in the medical staff, viz: Robert Bartholomew, Maryland; Joseph Bailey, Pennsylvania; J. Cooper Keck, New York; Kirby Ryland, Missouri; and W. A. Carswell, South Carolina.

The amount in the United States treasury subject to draft is nearly \$23,000,000, viz: In Boston, \$4,000,000; in New York, \$11,000,000; in New Orleans, \$3,000,000; in Philadelphia, \$2,334,000, and in branch mint in California, \$2,550,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 30. The Assembly determined, after much discussion, to appoint a fourth Professor in Allegheny Theological Seminary.

A new Synod was formed in Iowa and no Presbyteries were organized in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 30, P. M. River about stationary at this point, with a fair prospect of a rise. Copious rains have fallen during the last week along the Upper Mississippi. The Illinois and Upper Mississippi are rising. Missouri river swelling slowly. We have had a copious, steady rain here nearly all day, and storming now. The mercury stands at 72 degrees.

CINCINNATI, May 30, P. M. River fallen 15 inches during the last 24 hours—8 feet in the channel. Weather wet.

PITTSBURGH, May 30, P. M. River unchanged—5 feet 5 inches. Weather clear and warm.

LECTURE.—According to previous announcement, George D. Prentiss, Esq., the distinguished editor of the Louisville Journal, delivered a lecture in this place on Friday evening last on the "Aspect of American Politics." We will not attempt to give a synopsis of it. Suffice to say, it was one of the most eloquent, truthful, and chaste speeches we ever heard. In it the speaker sustained his world-wide reputation of scholarship and a thorough knowledge of events present and past. His audience was one of the largest ever assembled in town, combining beauty and intelligence. The speaker gave us a most satisfactory satisfaction to those who heard him, and his audience listened with the profoundest attention. We wish his patriotic lecture could be heard in every town in the country.

The banquet given at the Richmond Hotel after the lecture was a *bijou* of an entertainment. The table was elegantly and bountifully spread with all the delicacies of the season. The worthy host and hostess, Mr. Francis and lady, on this as on all other occasions did things up in the most approved style, and deserve and received the cordial thanks of all who participated at the supper.

Rich and Beautiful Jewelry JUST received at JAS. I. LEMON'S, 104 1/2 Main St., between Second and Third.

Nothing new in the money market or exchange. In provisions, sales of 400 lbs mess pork at \$24 3/4, 500 lbs at \$25 1/4, 100 lbs at \$26 1/4, 250 lbs at \$27 1/4, 500 lbs at \$28 1/4, 1000 lbs at \$29 1/4, 2000 lbs at \$30 1/4, 4000 lbs at \$31 1/4, 8000 lbs at \$32 1/4, 16000 lbs at \$33 1/4, 32000 lbs at \$34 1/4, 64000 lbs at \$35 1/4, 128000 lbs at \$36 1/4, 256000 lbs at \$37 1/4, 512000 lbs at \$38 1/4, 1024000 lbs at \$39 1/4, 2048000 lbs at \$40 1/4, 4096000 lbs at \$41 1/4, 8192000 lbs at \$42 1/4, 16384000 lbs at \$43 1/4, 32768000 lbs at \$44 1/4, 65536000 lbs at \$45 1/4, 131072000 lbs at \$46 1/4, 262144000 lbs at \$47 1/4, 524288000 lbs at \$48 1/4, 1048576000 lbs at \$49 1/4, 2097152000 lbs at \$50 1/4, 4194304000 lbs at \$51 1/4, 8388608000 lbs at \$52 1/4, 16777216000 lbs at \$53 1/4, 33554432000 lbs at \$54 1/4, 67108864000 lbs at \$55 1/4, 134217728000 lbs at \$56 1/4, 268435456000 lbs at \$57 1/4, 536870912000 lbs at \$58 1/4, 1073741824000 lbs at \$59 1/4, 2147483648000 lbs at \$60 1/4, 4294967296000 lbs at \$61 1/4, 8589934592000 lbs at \$62 1/4, 17179869184000 lbs at \$63 1/4, 34359738368000 lbs at \$64 1/4, 68719476736000 lbs at \$65 1/4, 137438953472000 lbs at \$66 1/4, 274877906944000 lbs at \$67 1/4, 549755813888000 lbs at \$68 1/4, 1099511627776000 lbs at \$69 1/4, 2199023255552000 lbs at \$70 1/4, 4398046511104000 lbs at \$71 1/4, 8796093022208000 lbs at \$72 1/4, 17592186044416000 lbs at \$73 1/4, 35184372088832000 lbs at \$74 1/4, 70368744177664000 lbs at \$75 1/4, 140737488355328000 lbs at \$76 1/4, 281474976710656000 lbs at \$77 1/4, 562949953421312000 lbs at \$78 1/4, 1125899906842624000 lbs at \$79 1/4, 2251799813685248000 lbs at \$80 1/4, 4503599627370496000 lbs at \$81 1/4, 9007199254740992000 lbs at \$82 1/4, 18014398509481984000 lbs at \$83 1/4, 36028797018963968000 lbs at \$84 1/4, 72057594037927936000 lbs at \$85 1/4, 144115188075855872000 lbs at \$86 1/4, 288230376151711744000 lbs at \$87 1/4, 576460752303423488000 lbs at \$88 1/4, 1152921504606846976000 lbs at \$89 1/4, 2305843009213693952000 lbs at \$90 1/4, 4611686018427387904000 lbs at \$91 1/4, 9223372036854775808000 lbs at \$92 1/4, 18446744073709551616000 lbs at \$93 1/4, 36893488147419103232000 lbs at \$94 1/4, 73786976294838206464000 lbs at \$95 1/4, 147573952589676412928000 lbs at \$96 1/4, 295147905179352825856000 lbs at \$97 1/4, 590295810358705651712000 lbs at \$98 1/4, 1180591620717411303424000 lbs at \$99 1/4, 2361183241434822606848000 lbs at \$100 1/4, 4722366482869645213696000 lbs at \$101 1/4, 9444732965739290427392000 lbs at \$102 1/4, 18889465931478580854784000 lbs at \$103 1/4, 37778931862957161709568000 lbs at \$104 1/4, 75557863725914323419136000 lbs at \$105 1/4, 151115727451828646838272000 lbs at \$106 1/4, 302231454903657293676544000 lbs at \$107 1/4, 604462909807314587353088000 lbs at \$108 1/4, 1208925819614629174706176000 lbs at \$109 1/4, 2417851639229258349412352000 lbs at \$110 1/4, 4835703278458516698824704000 lbs at \$111 1/4, 9671406556917033397649408000 lbs at \$112 1/4, 19342813113834066795298816000 lbs at \$113 1/4, 38685626227668133590597632000 lbs at \$114 1/4, 77371252455336267181195264000 lbs at \$115 1/4, 154742504910672534362390528000 lbs at \$116 1/4, 309485009821345068724781056000 lbs at \$117 1/4, 618970019642690137449562112000 lbs at \$118 1/4, 1237940039285380274899124224000 lbs at \$119 1/4, 2475880078570760549798248448000 lbs at \$120 1/4, 4951760157141521099596496896000 lbs at \$121 1/4, 9903520314283042199192993792000 lbs at \$122 1/4, 19807040628566084398385987584000 lbs at \$123 1/4, 39614081257132168796771975168000 lbs at \$124 1/4, 79228162514264337593543950336000 lbs at \$125 1/4, 158456325028528675187087900672000 lbs at \$126 1/4, 316912650057057350374175801344000 lbs at \$127 1/4, 633825300114114700748351602688000 lbs at \$128 1/4, 1267650600228229401496703205376000 lbs at \$129